

PROPOSALS FOR SINO-RUSSIA TIGER AND LEOPARD CONSERVATION

JIANG GUANGSHUN PROF./EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

FELINE RESEARCH CENTER, NFGA

COLLEGE OF WILDLIFE AND PROTECTED AREA, NEFU

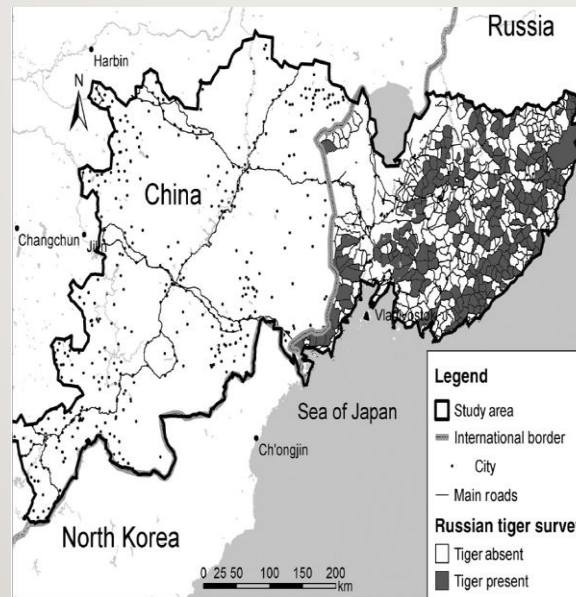
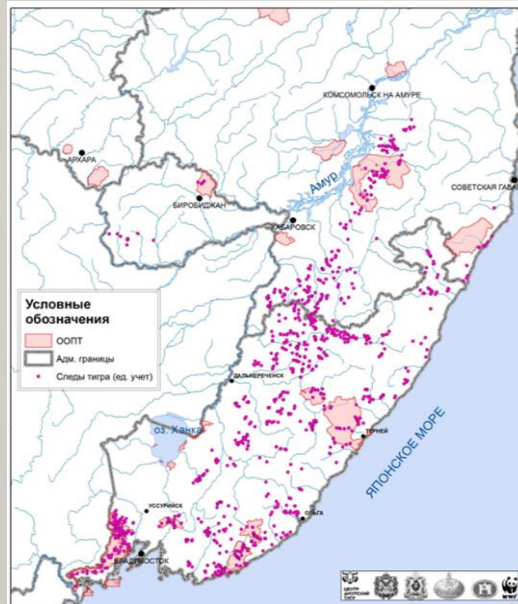
OUTLINE:

- 1 Problems of Amur tiger and leopard conservation across Sino-Russia border areas
- 2 Proposal for Joint Assessment of Corridors and Habitats across China, Russian Federation and DPRK
- 3 Proposal for the Joint Monitoring Methodologies of China, Russia and DPRK by Using Camera trapping and Molecular Genetic Analysis
- 4 Proposal for Jointly Detection and Prevention of Amur-Amur Tiger and Leopard's Diseases for China and Russia
- 5 Proposals for Antipoaching and Ecological Corridor Management across Sino-Russia Protected Areas.

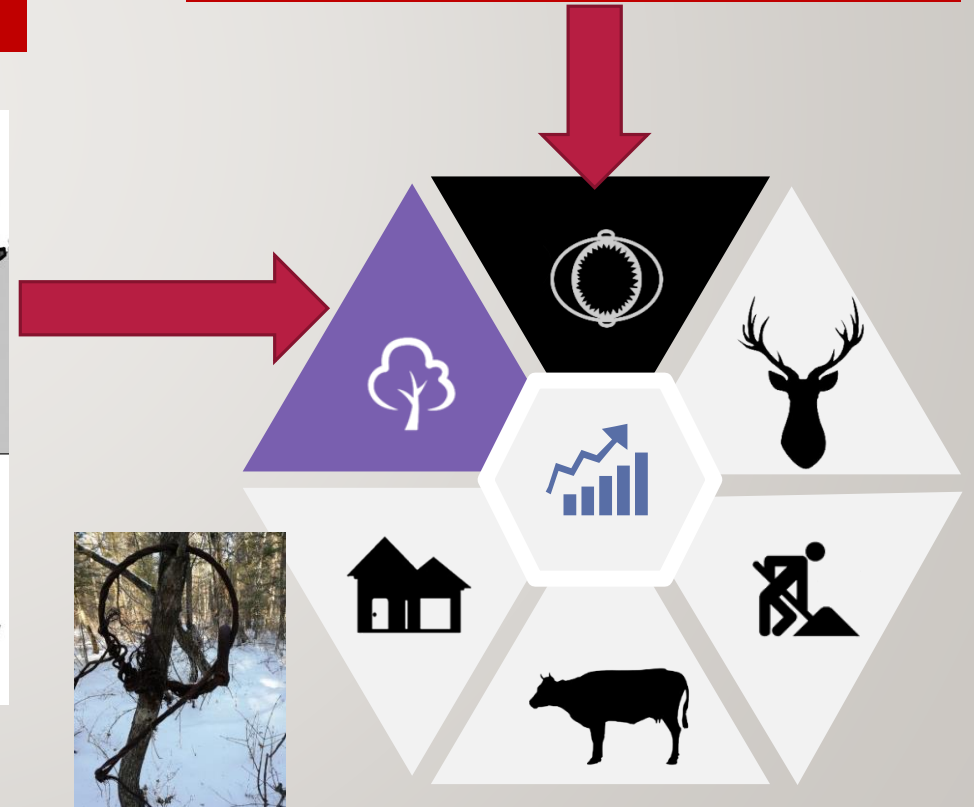
I. PROBLEMS OF AMUR TIGER AND LEOPARD CONSERVATION ACROSS SINO- RUSSIA BORDER AREAS



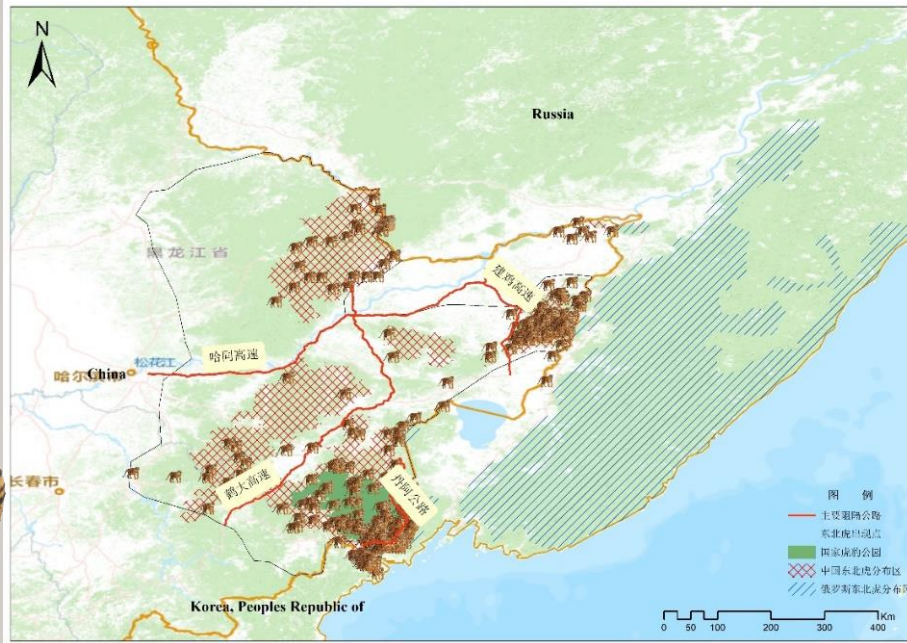
1. The habitat is fragmented and the population is isolated, especially the only two Amur tiger populations in the world are isolated in Russia.



2. Illegal huntings, poaching sars, still exist in some habitat areas



3. Highways, railways, villages and farmland isolate Wandashan, Laoyeling, Lesser Khingan mountains and Zhangguangcai mountains populations.



Artificial landscape



Anthropogenic disturbances

4. Remaining impact of historical forest harvesting, and current forest grazing, collection and development of non-timber forest products and other anthropogenic activities are still intense.



Climate change

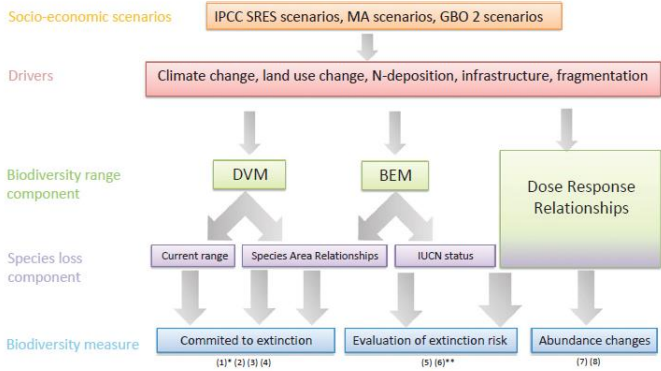


Figure 3 Examples on successive combinations of socioeconomic scenarios, projections of extinction drivers, biodiversity range or species loss models and biodiversity metrics, leading to projections of biodiversity losses following climate change. Numbers correspond to references (see Appendix S2 for details and reference list).

Prey



5. Climate change has profound effects on the distribution and behavior of species ,and on ecosystem structure and function .

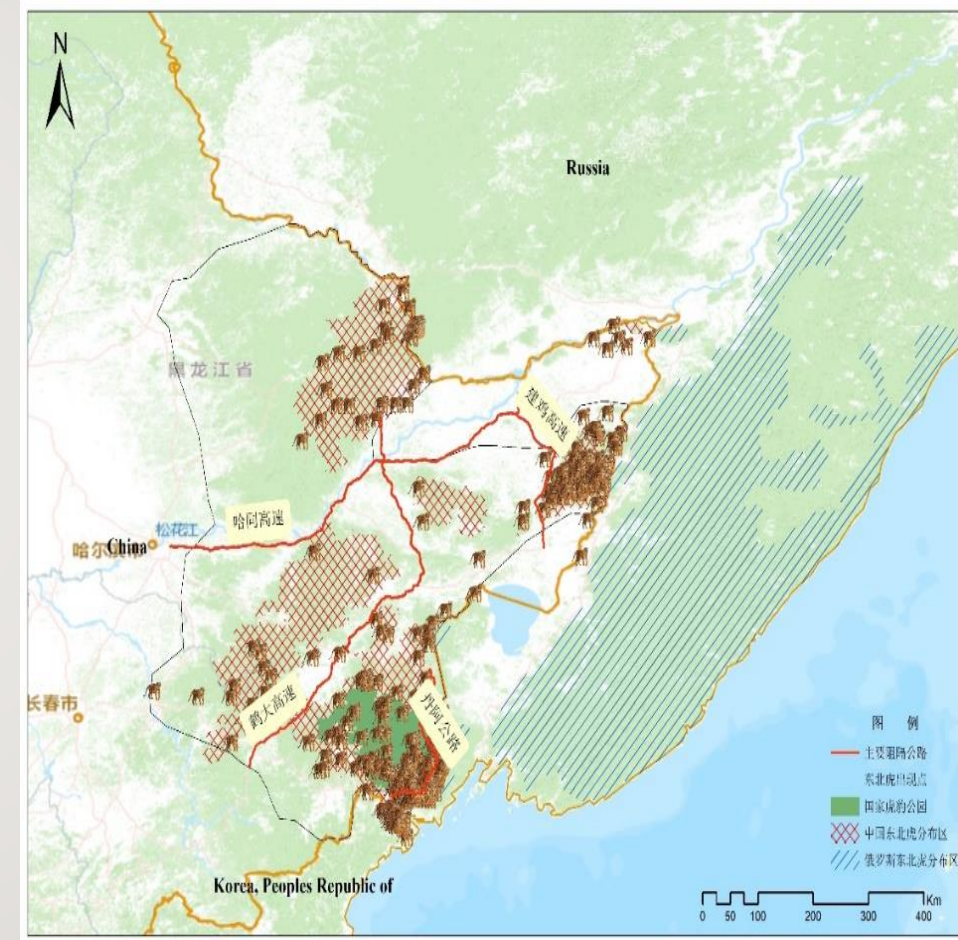
6. The prey are incomplete and unevenly distributed, and density of prey that Amur tiger and leopard prefer is relatively low



7. Forest tending may decrease the food forage abundance by clearing the shrub of forest across the tiger forest range.

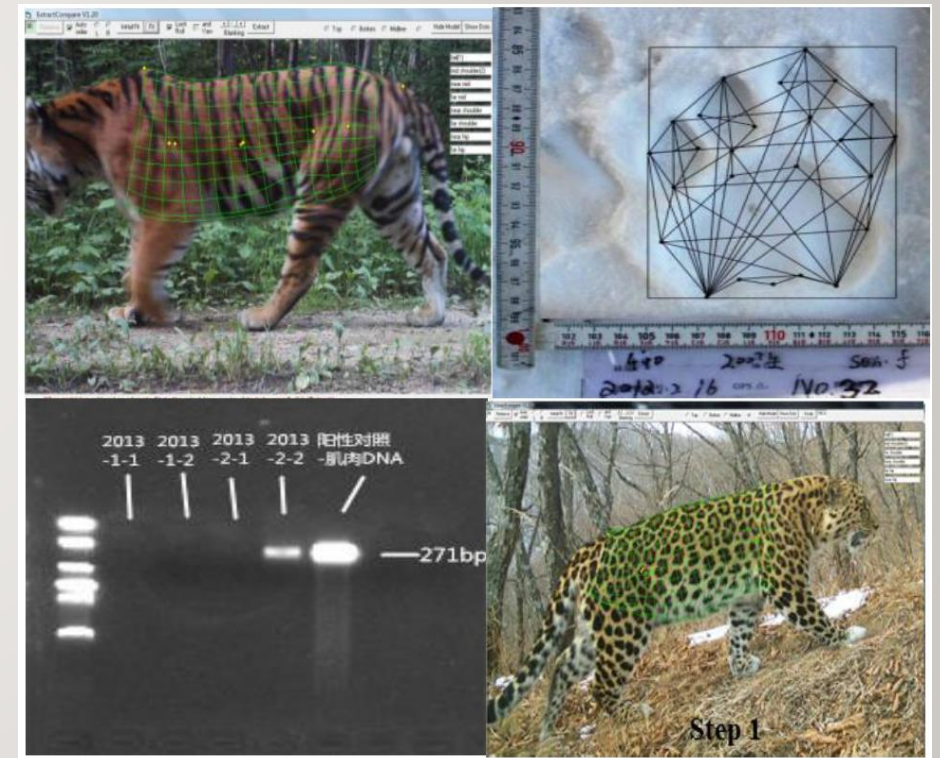
2 PROPOSAL FOR JOINT ASSESSMENT OF CORRIDORS AND HABITATS ACROSS CHINA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND DPRK

- 1) Compare the occurrence data of Amur tiger and leopard among 2005-2006; 2016-2018, to show the population **distribution tendency and dispersal patterns across the three countries.**
- 2) Use ArcGIS as a tool to assess **the habitat quality** of Amur tiger and leopard, and analyze the **habitat suitability** across the three countries.
- 3) Analyze the relationships between population occupation and dispersal patterns of Amur tiger and leopard with prey, habitat factors and human disturbance by **spatial model** across the three countries.
- 4) Identify **the core habitat areas and key ecological corridors** by habitat assessment, distance-cost model or linkage map model for Amur tiger and leopard across the three countries, respectively.



3 PROPOSAL FOR THE JOINT MONITORING METHODOLOGIES OF CHINA, RUSSIA AND DPRK BY USING CAMERA TRAPPING AND MOLECULAR GENETIC ANALYSIS

- 1) Published “**The Unified Monitoring Technology Standards for Camera trapping and Genetic analysis across Russia and China**”;
- 2) The transborder monitoring demonstration location establishment;
- 3) Building the DPRK’s monitoring system for Amur tiger and leopard;
- 4) Building the cooperation mechanism of China, Russia and DPRK for the subsequent joint conservation;
- 5) Complete the “Joint monitoring and unified standard reports for Amur tiger and leopard in demonstration areas”;
- 6) Sino-Russian joint conservation research lab for Amur tiger and leopard could be developed for supporting the Sino-Russian cooperation.



4 PROPOSAL FOR JOINTLY DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF AMUR-AMUR TIGER AND LEOPARD'S DISEASES FOR CHINA AND RUSSIA

1. China-Russian data sharing, technical exchange part of the work content

1.1 Discuss the feasibility of the disease detection methods.

1.2 Discuss international cooperation methods.

2 Monitoring, prevention and control of tiger and leopard CDV and CPV

2.1 Carry out CDV and CPV viral diseases screening on dogs or cows in Hunchun and Wang Qing area of China where, dogs were often killed by the tigers and or leopards.

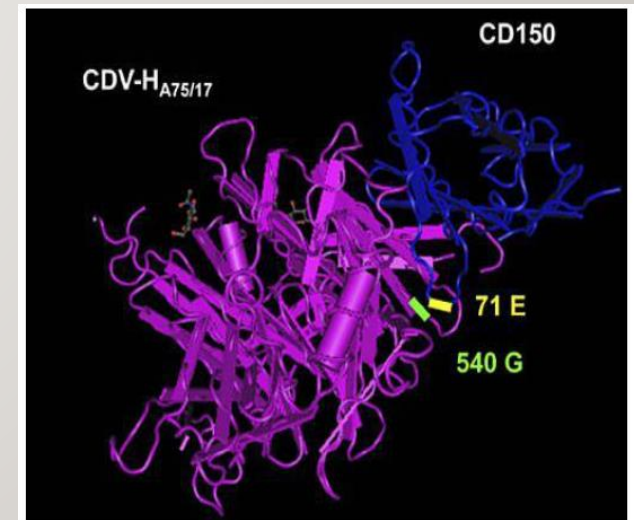
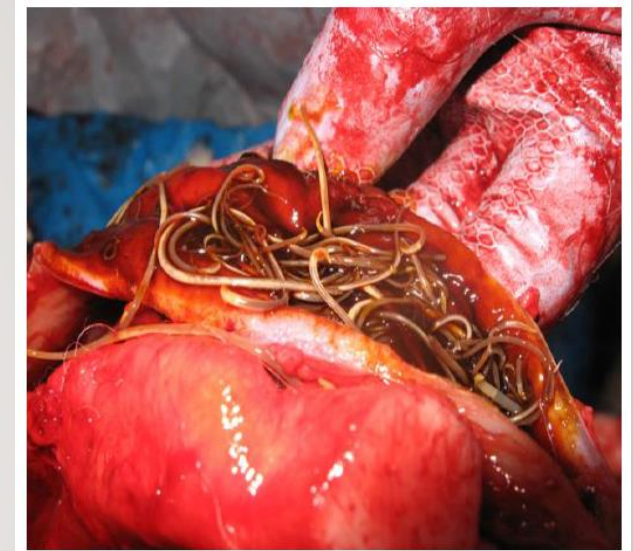
3 Detection and prevention of tiger and leopard's parasitic diseases

3.1 Assess the parasite infection loads of tigers and leopards.

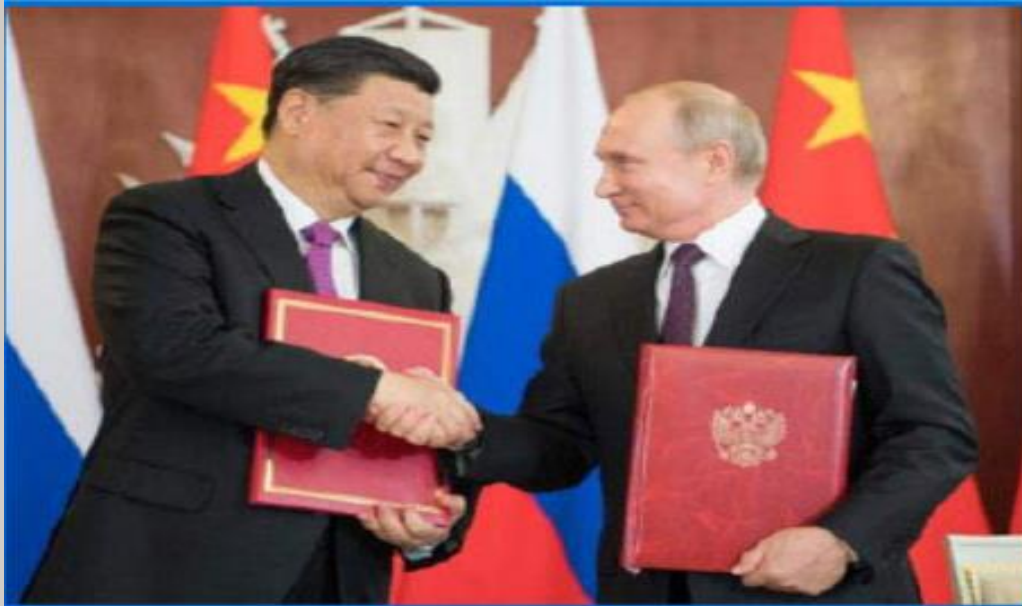
3.2 Identify the parasite species of the tigers and leopards.

3.3 Identify the parasite species of tiger and leopard preys.

3.4 Assess the parasite infection loads and intensity of tiger and leopard preys.



5 PROPOSALS FOR ANTIPOACHING AND ECOLOGICAL CORRIDOR MANAGEMENT ACROSS SINO-RUSSIA PROTECTED AREAS



人文交流

(九) 推动两国林业和自然保护部门合作，继续深化东北虎、东北豹等珍稀濒危野生动植物和迁徙候鸟保护合作。加强自然保护区合作，特别是东北虎豹跨境自然保护区合作，联合开展巡护和东北虎豹监测，共同开展生态廊道建设，保障东北虎豹在中俄边界实现自由迁徙。……

Push the Sino-Russian cooperation of forestry and natural conservation department, and continue deeply cooperation for rare and endangered species, Amur tiger and leopard, and migrating waterfowl, conduct jointing patrol and monitoring, jointly ecological corridor establishment, to ensure the free movement across the Sino-Russian border areas.....

中俄联合声明：反对包括单边贸易制裁在内的任何形式的保护主义

2019-06-06 08:09 来源: 新华网

新华社莫斯科6月5日电中华人民共和国和俄罗斯联邦关于发展新时代全面战略协作伙伴关系的联合声明全文如下：

中华人民共和国和俄罗斯联邦关于发展

新时代全面战略协作伙伴关系的联合声明

应俄罗斯联邦总统普京邀请，中华人民共和国主席习近平于2019年6月5日至7日对俄罗斯进行国事访问并出席第二十三届圣彼得堡国际经济论坛。两国元首在莫斯科举行会谈，习近平主席会见俄罗斯联邦政府总理德·阿·梅德韦杰夫。

中华人民共和国和俄罗斯联邦（以下称“双方”），声明如下：

**Thank you for
your attention !**

